



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/342
24 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 115 (b) of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS,
INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING
THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 20 August 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Panama to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

In view of its relevance to item 115 (b) of the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, I have the honour to request that you circulate among States Members of the Organization the text of the Bambito Declaration (see annex) signed by the participants in the National Encounter, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which took place in the above-mentioned town on 2-3 August 1993.

Their Excellencies Belisario Betancourt and Julio María Sanguinetti, former Presidents of Colombia and Uruguay respectively, were witnesses to the above-mentioned Encounter.

(Signed) Carlos AROSEMA A.
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

Annex

National Encounter

"Unity and Human Development"

Bambito Declaration

Meeting in Bambito, Province of Chiriquí, at the invitation of the United Nations Development Programme, in a National Encounter on "Unity and Human Development", the undersigned, representing political parties, workers' and employers' organizations, representatives of the church and universities, and special invitees, participated in a fruitful dialogue which brought to light the common conviction that Panama is at a decisive moment in its history, one which extends beyond the electoral period. This moment requires of all the actors in Panamanian society agreement on a set of fundamental principles which will consolidate democracy in Panama by renewing the ethical dimension of its national life and adopting a humanistic approach to political, economic and social development.

In this spirit, agreement was first reached on the participants' desire to keep this forum for dialogue and cooperation in being, and the United Nations and the participating universities offered their good offices to that end.

It was agreed that this dialogue should take place under the auspices of the United Nations and the participating universities, and that it should focus primarily on certain issues which should be incorporated into the programmes of the political parties:

1. Strengthening of national independence and Panamanian democracy on the basis of a State conceived as a means of achieving human development, an instrument for permitting the exercise of freedom and a guarantee of human and civil rights. The State thus conceived will provide for greater citizen participation and will offer both de jure and de facto safeguards that create an environment conducive to peaceful coexistence.
2. Conclusion of the political agreements necessary for the establishment of the legal and administrative structures which Panama needs to set up without delay in order to manage and operate the Panama Canal successfully with effect from 31 December 1999, at 12 noon, Panama time.
3. Pursuit of economic and social development with a human face by combating, in unity and harmony, unemployment and poverty in all areas of national, urban and rural life.
4. Modernization of the education and health services, which should be seen both as a moral imperative and an essential instrument for the development of society which requires a highly trained population enjoying broad access to expanding opportunities for advancement.
5. The pooling of national efforts to bring about the genuine integration, as part of Panama's economic and social development strategy, of the areas adjacent

to the Canal that have already been returned as well as those that are still to be returned, and also to promote sustainable development that would benefit all sectors of the society.

6. Improved administrative efficiency and strengthening of the independence of the judiciary in order both to guarantee the rights of the partners and to stimulate private initiative as a means of creating wealth and generating employment, while at the same time relieving the external debt burden which impedes this vital process of economic revitalization, and building a consensus on a national strategy for adjusting to the changes taking place on the international scene.

The former President of the Republic of Colombia, Belisario Betancourt, and the former President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Julio María Sanguinetti, stated that these understandings were arrived at through a dialogue which was at all times guided by patriotic considerations, and in which all the Panamanian participants, without exception, made every possible effort to find common ground and thus to give the national and international evidence of a deeply felt and fully assumed historical responsibility.

The signatories place on record their appreciation of the thoughtful initiative of the United Nations and the valuable contribution to the Encounter of former Presidents Belisario Betancourt and Julio María Sanguinetti.

Bambito, District of Volcán, Republic of Panama, 3 August 1993

I. REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

(Signed) Roberto ALEMAN, President
Liberal Party (PL)

(Signed) Roberto BRENES
Civil Renovation Party (PRC)

(Signed) Ricardo Arias CALDERON, President
Christian Democratic Party (PDC)

(Signed) Jacinto CARDENAS, President
Union of Independent Democrats (UDI)

(Signed) Alberto CIGARRUISTA
Authentic Liberal Party (PLA)

(Signed) Jorge FLORES, President
Peoples National Party (PNP)

(Signed) Tomas GONZALEZ, President
Popular Alliance (AP)

(Signed) Arrigo GUARDIA, President
Movement for National Integration (MINA)

(Signed) Carlos LOPEZ GUEVARA, President
Labour Party (PALA)

(Signed) Fernando MANFREDO
Solidarity Party (PS)

(Signed) Carlos ORILLAC, Secretary
Liberal Republican Party (LIBRE)

(Signed) José Manuel PAREDES, President
National Unity Mission (MUN)

(Signed) Ernesto PEREZ BALLADARES, Secretary
Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)

(Signed) Alfredo RAMIREZ, President
Party of the National Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA)

(Signed) Hugo ROSALES
Papa Egoró Movement (MPE)

(Signed) Pedro VALLARINO, President
National Renovation Movement (MORENA)

(Signed) Lucas ZARAK
Arnulfist Party (PA)

II. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABOUR SECTOR

(Signed) Elberto COBOS, Secretary-General
National Union of Panamanian Workers

(Signed) Mariano MENA, Secretary-General
General Union of Panamanian Workers

(Signed) Aniano PINZON, Secretary-General
Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama

III. REPRESENTATIVES OF EMPLOYERS

(Signed) Eduardo VALLARINO, President
National Council on Private Enterprise

(Signed) Ricardo DURAN, President
Chamber of Commerce for Industry and Agriculture in Panama

(Signed) Victoria FIGGE, President
Panamanian Association of Company Executives

(Signed) Darío SELLES, President
Union of Industrialists of Panama

IV. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

(Signed) Monsignor José Luis LACUNZA
Auxiliary Bishop of Panama

V. REPRESENTATIVES OF UNIVERSITIES

(Signed) Stanley MUSCHETT, Rector
Santa María La Antigua University

(Signed) Carlos Iván ZUNIGA, Rector
University of Panama

VI. SPECIAL INVITEES

(Signed) Dennis Allen FRIAS, Vice President
Electoral Tribunal of Panama

(Signed) Guillermo FORD
Vice President of the Republic of Panama

(Signed) Irene PERURENA, Executive Director
Justice and Peace Commission of Panama

(Signed) Gilberto GUARDIA, Administrator
Canal Commission

WITNESSES

(Signed) Julio María SANGUINETTI
Ex-President of the Eastern
Republic of Uruguay

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO
Regional Director for Latin
America and the Caribbean
of the United Nations
Development Programme

(Signed) Belisario BETANCOURT
Ex-President of the
Republic of Colombia

(Signed) Eduardo NINO-MORENO
Resident Representative
United Nations Development
Programme and United Nations
Resident Coordinator
in Panama



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/343
S/26343
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY
FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE
BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit for your information two statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania on 20 August (see annex I) and 22 August 1993 (see annex II) concerning the unilateral suspension by the Russian Federation of the withdrawal of its armed forces from the territory of Lithuania.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the distribution of the text of the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Algimantas GURECKAS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Statement issued at Vilnius on 20 August 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

On 20 August 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania received an official statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the suspension of the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from Lithuanian territory.

The Russian Federation, disregarding resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), its international obligations and world public opinion to the effect that the withdrawal of its armed forces should not be conditional on any other matter, has violated the agreement of 8 September 1992 between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation containing the timetable for the withdrawal of its armed forces from Lithuanian territory.

Lithuania considers the suspension of the withdrawal a violation of existing agreements and an attempt to exert political pressure upon the process of bilateral negotiations.

Lithuania considers as unfounded accusations that Lithuania has altered its negotiating position or that it is purposely delaying the pace of negotiations. Lithuania waited two months for a response to proposals submitted by the President of Lithuania to the Russian Federation on 21 May 1993. During the most recent round of talks in Moscow between the two State delegations, our negotiating partners refused to discuss the text of a draft final agreement on the withdrawal. The statement by the Russian Federation that the matter of compensations for damages is a new demand is unfounded. In its efforts to maintain good relations with neighbouring countries, Lithuania seeks to address any disagreements through negotiations. Lithuania therefore rejects the accusations by the Russian Federation that it is unwilling to resolve matters of mutual concern.

The aim of the Republic of Lithuania is to restore historical justice. Lithuania is prepared to use all available legal and diplomatic means to achieve this goal.

ANNEX II

Statement issued at Vilnius on 22 August 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

On 22 August 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation released another statement concerning the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from Lithuanian territory.

In the statement, Lithuania is once again accused of unwillingness to discuss an agreement by which the completion of the withdrawal of Russian military forces would be confirmed. The same statement outlines the position of the Russian Federation that it is free from any obligations to compensate for damages inflicted upon Lithuania after 1 January 1992, as well as any obligations to transfer to Lithuania a portion of armaments so as to restore the defensive capabilities of the Republic of Lithuania. The statement refers to rumoured threats being made against Russian officers and their families residing in Lithuania and asserts that the Russian Federation will respond to potential provocations swiftly and resolutely.

Of particular concern to Lithuania is the position contained in the statement that the Russian Federation no longer sees any purpose to continue bilateral negotiations concerning the withdrawal of Russian armed forces.

Consequently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania states the following:

(a) It appears that the Russian Federation has begun a propaganda campaign directed against Lithuania, with the intent to portray Lithuania as the unreasonable party. An argument presented by the Russian Federation to support this claim is the extent of damages suffered by Lithuania throughout the entire period of the Soviet occupation (146 billion United States dollars), which is allegedly included in the draft documents presented by Lithuania. In actuality, it has been the position of the Government of Lithuania to discuss only the existence of damages and the principle of compensation of these damages;

(b) The responsibility for damages, including those incurred since the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has not disappeared simply because the negotiating process on this question has not been completed; and

(c) It is the official position of the Republic of Lithuania to ensure a peaceful environment for officers of the Russian Federation and their families residing in Lithuania, as well as the opportunity to depart the territory of Lithuania without hindrance. These conditions are indeed being secured. The position of Lithuania has not changed: negotiations are the only civilized means for the resolution of common problems. Attempts to resolve matters through other means - political, military or economic pressure - are unacceptable. Lithuania, unlike the Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation, sees considerable purpose in the continuation of negotiations.